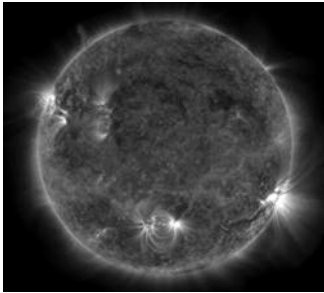


The Sun



Dr. Greg Arkos

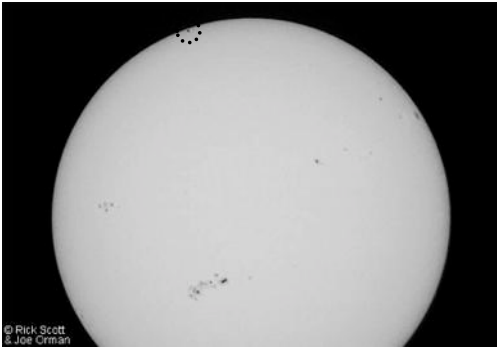
Dept of Physics, Engineering & Astronomy

The Sun (“Sol”)

- a very “average” star
- composed primarily of *hydrogen, helium*
- contains 99.9% of mass in *solar system*
- is ~ **4.6 billion years old** (like the *solar system*)



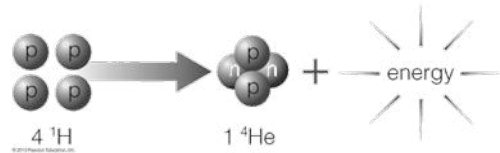
The Sun is very large...



© Rick Scott & Joe Orman

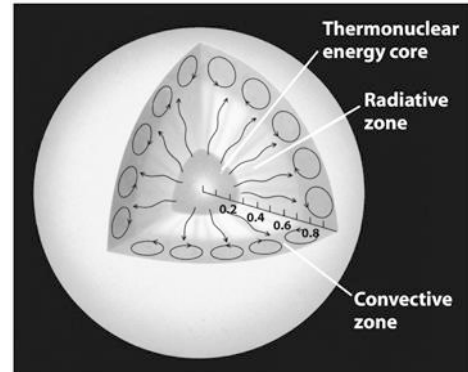
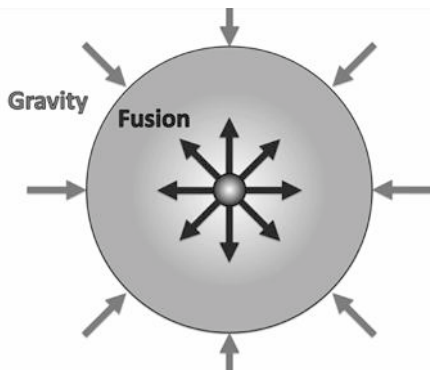
Q: How does Sun generate the energy it emits?

- Sun fuses 600 million metric tonnes of **H** per sec



DEMO: electrostatic forces

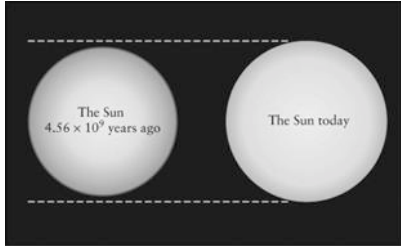
- mass is converted to energy: $E = mc^2$
- (eg) 1 kg of **H** \Rightarrow **He** equals 20,000 tons of coal
- **fusion** only occurs in the Sun’s **core** - **Why?**



- order of 10^5 years for energy to reach the surface

Long Term Changes

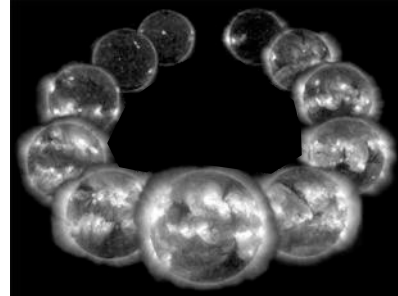
- Sun has converted $H \Rightarrow He$ for 4.6 billion years



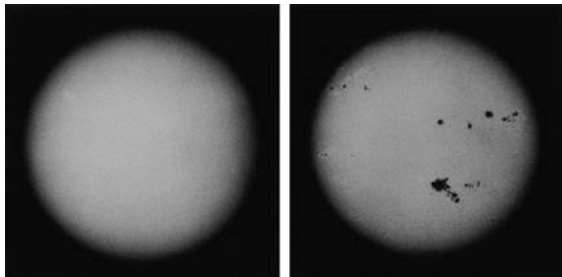
- **increase** in L +35%, **size** +6%, T +300 K

Solar Cycle

- Sun has a *magnetic field* which varies *periodically*



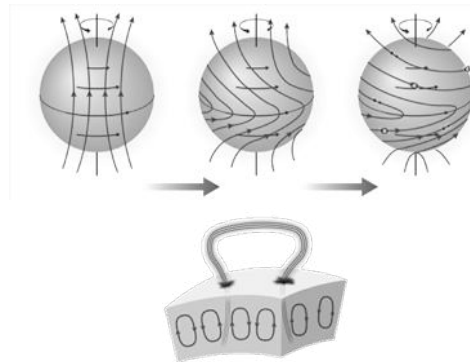
Sunspot variation



1986

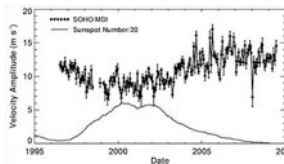
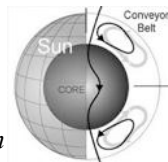
1989

Sunspot Origin

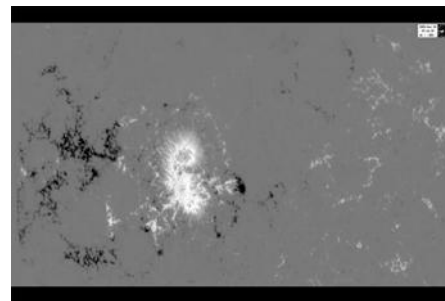


Sun's "Great Conveyor Belt"

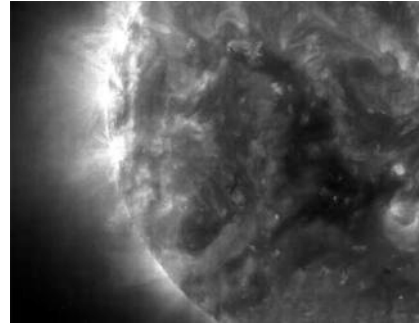
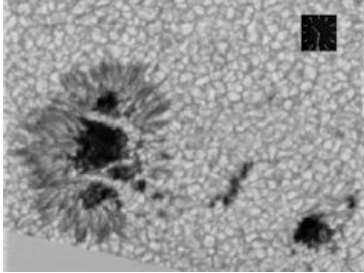
- *convective plasma* motion with 40 year period
- believed to influence *solar cycle & sunspot formation*



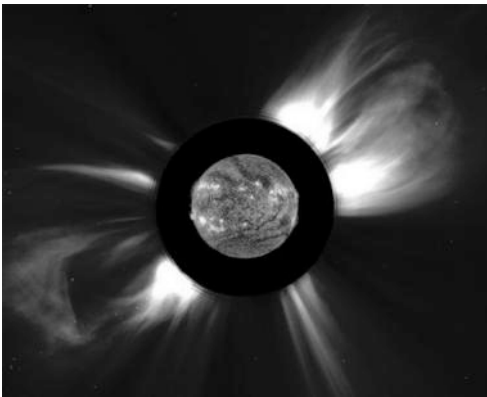
Sunspot Formation



Sunspot Close-up



- Nov 4, 2003, X class flare in EUV from group 486
- “noise” is energetic proton hits (~450 km/s)



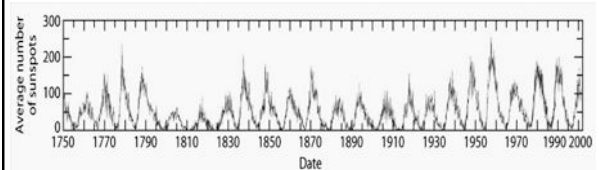
Solar Eruptions

- **CME** and **flares** can be incredibly **powerful**
- (eg) "Carrington Event" of 1895 electrified transmission cables, set fires in telegraph offices, and produced Northern Lights so bright that people could read newspapers by their red and green glow.
- such an event today: **trillions** in damage (?)



Questions?

Student Exercise



- determine **solar-cycle** (peak-to-peak) **duration**
- determine **when next peak** will occur
- determine **minimum peak sunspot number**